

From the Raleigh Sentinel.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE
SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1869.

CALENDAR.

Resolution (of Mr. Love) authorizing several Sheriffs of this State to suspend the collection of all taxes, inasmuch as the action of the Senate suspends the collection of taxes on certain opulent and wealthy corporations until certain law suits are duly instituted shall have been done.

In motion of Mr. Brogden it was laid

to incorporate the Valley Railroad Company (this bill proposes to construct a road from some point on the Raleigh & Durham Railroad to some point on the Albemarle road), passed its second reading.

In motion of Mr. Respass, the vote was

considered by which the resolution suspending the collection of taxes on the W. R. R. and the R. & D. R. R., to a

date, was adopted.

Mr. Robbins moved to postpone its further consideration until Thursday next.

Mr. Love moved indefinite postpone-

ment, after some discussion the motion

was withdrawn.

The motion of Mr. Respass, the vote was

considered by which the resolution sus-

pending the collection of taxes on the W.

R. R. and the R. & D. R. R., to a

date, was adopted.

Mr. Robbins moved to postpone its fur-

ther consideration until Thursday next.

Mr. Love moved to amend by striking

out the dates and insert the following: De-

cember 13 January 11th.

Mr. Robbins moved to amend by strik-

ing out the 3d of January and insert 27th

December. The subject was debated at

some length. Mr. R.'s amendment was

adopted, and the resolution as amended

was voted down, ayes 16, nays 17.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1869.

Mr. Malone insisted that the Committee of Judiciary should be compelled to re-

port on its bill enforcing the attendance

witnesses upon investigating committees,

and, pointing such committee certain

cases, he had been instructed to do

so.

Mr. Ingram (Republican) favored the

Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amounts, and for what month

he has paid the Code Commissioners.—

Adopted.

By the same: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

performing these duties. Adopted.

By Mr. French: A resolution requesting

the Treasurer to report to the General As-

sembly what amount he has put out for

extra clerical services, for what purpose

said services were rendered, and the

amount of time consumed by said clerks in

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
WILMINGTON, N. C.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1860.

State Credit.

The debate in the Senate, published this morning, upon the condition of the credit of the State, will be found interesting. Men who have aided in breaking down our bonds, by wanton extravagance and corruption, now wish to build them up by passing windy resolutions. The expenses of the Government will not be decreased by promises of economy from men receiving seven dollars a day, nor will public confidence be restored by the endorsement of those whose partisanship in crime have brought our credit to its present deplorable condition.

ARRIVAL.—Gen. M. S. Littlefield arrived in this city by the Eastern train yesterday morning. What's up?—Tallahasse Floridian, Nov. 30th.

Will the Raleigh *Sentinel* please inform the *Floridian* what's up? Is it the investigation? Or is Littlefield looking after the interests of the Raleigh *Standard* or the Western North Carolina Railroad in Florida? "What's up?" Certainly it is not North Carolina "Special Tax" Bonds, four millions of dollars of which this erratic General is supposed to have in his possession. They are down—down—down. Let us know, by all means, "what's up?"

A Bit of Romance.

The New York *Sun* tells a sad and romantic incident of the career of the benefactor whose death two hemispheres are mourning:

A number of years ago, when Mr. Peabody was just entering upon his career of success as a business man, in Baltimore, he met by chance, in the street, a poor girl, who was but a child, but whose pleasing face and gentle manner attracted his notice. Questioning her as to her parentage and surroundings, he found her in every way worthy his regard, and a fit subject for his benefaction. He at once adopted her as his ward, and gave her an education. As she advanced in age, her charms of person as well as the brightness of her intellect won the affections of her benefactor. Through this relationship, he had ample opportunity of watching her progress, and day by day her hold upon his affections grew stronger. At length, as the ward bloomed into womanhood, though much her senior in years, Mr. Peabody offered her his hand and fortune. Gratefully appreciating his generosity, and acknowledging her attachment for him as almost a father, she with great feeling confessed that honor compelled her to decline the acceptance of this his greatest act of generosity, informing her suitor that her affections had been given to another, a clerk in the employ of her benefactor.

Though disappointed and grievously shocked, the philanthropist sent for his clerk, and learning from him that the engagement had been of long duration, Mr. Peabody at once established his successful rival in business, and soon after gave his benediction upon the marriage of his ward. This, it is said, was the first blow to his heart received, and it is possible that from this episode came the inspiration that made the future of Mr. Peabody so universally distinguished, and has rendered his name famous as the friend of his race.

Party Dissensions.

It would seem that the *Standard's* "whipping in" editorials are not well received by its party friends in the West. The last issue of the *Rutherford Star*, one of the ablest and most influential Republican papers of the State, devotes four columns and several articles to scathing attacks upon Governor Holden, the *Standard*, and their especial friends and out of the Legislature. The plain, honest people of the Mountains cannot be brought up to an endorsement of the criminal transactions of the corrupt "Ring" which now has complete control of the State Government. Governor Holden has been a great favorite with Western Radicals. They believed him a true North Carolinian. They expected a home administration at his hands. They did not expect Executive fellowship with itinerant thieves and alienation from North Carolinians, whose skirts are free from corruption. They did not expect, nor will they break defense of, and communion with Littlefield, and attack upon, and separation from, Deckery. Between these two as representative men, the Western Radicals have a decided choice. Governor Holden's financial interest may lie with Littlefield, but his political prospects and character must be with Deckery. Between these men, as types of the two wings of North Carolina Republicans, the people of both parties would soon decide.

Governor Holden has identified his administration with the frauds and corruptions which have destroyed the credit of his name, directly and indirectly, with the numberless speculations which are depleting the Treasury and impoverishing the people. His course has given endorsement to these rumors. His intimate official relationship with Littlefield; his continued and unvarying support of him under all circumstances; his advancement by Executive influence and appointment from one position to another—first the proprietor of a Legislative grog-shop and chief lobby member of the General Assembly, then the proprietorship of the *Standard* and public printer of the State, and finally President of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad and Financial Agent of the State, warrant the belief that the Governor is not only responsible for, but cognizant of, the corrupt transactions of the man.

We are not, therefore, astonished at the increasing dissensions among the Republicans of the State. They cannot all be brought to endorse such corruptions. We are only surprised to see so few leading men and parties of that party with the nerve to denounce the authors of the crimes that are destroying the credit of the State and the prosperity of its citizens. The Republicans have nothing to

hope for in the future by linking the fortunes of their party to corrupt leaders. Such a course will lead only to party defeat and the bankruptcy of the State. We believe that the developments of the present Legislature will tend to alienate the more patriotic and honest class of Republicans farther and farther from the corrupt men who now control the destinies of their party in North Carolina. We feel sure that the affairs of the State will soon pass into more honorable hands.

The Illinois Convention.

The New York *World* classifies the members elected to the Illinois Constitutional Convention as follows: Democrats, thirty-four; Independent Democrats, nine; Radicals, thirty-seven; Independent Radicals, five—total, eighty-five.

and attention will be used as the instruments of their further punishment.

Except as a means to promote the ends of the Radical party, we fear the legislation of the Winter will be devoted to no questions of interest to the Southern people—nothing, at least, will be done to relieve their pressing wants, or calculated to advance their future prosperity.

Municipal Matters.

In less than a month the citizens of Wilmington must elect a Mayor and four Aldermen. The matter is of sufficient moment, we think, to warrant the earnest consideration of every voter. As this necessarily ought not to be a political election we hesitate to proffer our advice, and will not do so, except to urge the good men of both parties to do what they can to secure the election of proper persons.

We cannot believe that the excitements and improper prejudices which have placed, for the most part, comparative strangers and men too little interested in the real prosperity of the city in office, will be kept up. It at least ought not to be, and an effort should be made to overcome them. We hope to see a fair share of men identified with Wilmington, interested in its good and economical government, selected to fill places in the municipal board. Men who pay taxes themselves are better prepared to tax others. Men in established business know best what burdens the business of the city ought and should bear.

To show that the Republican members of Cook county, including the city of Chicago, will not be under the control of the Radical party on the fifteenth amendment, or any Radical partisan scheme, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

In the calculations which may be made at Springfield, we beg to remind the ciphers that the Cook county members were elected on a platform which did not include the introduction of any partisan measures into the Constitution, and that this pledge will be faithfully carried out.

General Politics.

As the day for the meeting of Congress approaches politicians are rapidly flocking to Washington, and the party "slate" is being filled with the political programme for the Winter. We hear very little of the forthcoming message of the President. Either the politicians do not know what his recommendations will be, or do not care for them after they are made. We shall be surprised if they are so positive upon any subject as to give offense to those who may differ. At least they will not materially interfere with the progress of legislation which will be chalked out by the party leaders. Most probably he will effect a compromise by recommending such measures as have been agreed upon in the private caucuses of small knots of distinguished politicians now hanging about the Capital.

Cuba seems to be the leading topic of discussion upon the political boards just now. The questions presented by the rebellion on that Island and our relations thereto present some nice points for political diplomacy, and we are led to think that the vacillating course of the Administration will be followed by Congress. Much pressure will be brought to bear for the "struggling Republic," and the "rebels" of Cuba will find friends among those who most ardently hate the "rebels" of the South, but that our Government is in any condition, without regard to its sympathies, to take any definite action we do not believe. "Free Cuba" must fight its own battles and content itself with the novelties of the season.

The Legislature.—Term of Office.

We direct attention to an article from the Winston *Sentinel*, giving a conversation of Judge Tourgee in regard to the adoption of the Constitutional provision in reference to the tenure-of-office of the members of the present General Assembly. We would hesitate to condemn any one upon the unconfirmed testimony of Judge Tourgee, but Senator Sweet and Mr. Heaton, who were parties to his nomination and election as Judge, are estopped from reflecting upon his character. Under this view of the case it becomes them to establish the incorrectness of his statement, or they must necessarily stand convicted of having been parties to a fraud upon the people of the State.

Chinese immigration must necessarily be a subject of consideration by Congress. Our National Legislature cannot longer ignore the rapidly increasing influx of this population into our country. The attention of the politicians will necessarily be drawn somewhat from Sambo to John Chinaman, and we doubt not that the shrewd leaders who have so readily converted the negro into formidable political allies, will undertake to still further fortify themselves behind reinforcements from the "Flowery Empire." Amendments to the Constitution will supply the necessary machinery to insure the work. The immigration of these people cannot now be stopped, and their numbers and increasing importance demand consideration from the Government.

Contract of the currency and resumption of specie payments will form one of the most important features of domestic legislation. The return to specie payments may seem, and doubtless is, desirable, but the difficulties attending it will be to the immediate prosperity of the West and South. The agriculturalists of the country are in no condition now to undergo even a temporary contraction of the currency, and we look to see the representations from the West and South fighting all measures looking to this end at every point. The commercial centres of the North desire greatly a return to a reliable and stable currency, but it cannot now be accomplished only by so much suffering in other parts of the Union that business there will languish more on this account from the fluctuations in their money markets. We hope to see the whole country soon in a condition that specie payments can be resumed with advantage.

It is not to be supposed that jaundiced politicians, whose war upon the South began only after the surrender of our armies, have ceased their hostilities. By no means. Bills are being prepared and will be presented early in the session looking to still further legislation upon "reconstruction." Virginia's admission is to be opposed; the Supreme Court is to be still further shorn of its power and independence. It must be deprived of all power to review the political decisions of Congress. And Forney returns from Macon, not yet entirely recovered from the welcome and cheer extended to him by Georgians, and "twice daily" beseeches Congress to upset the Government of that State and put a Legislature in power in harmony with its Radical Governor. We expect the occasion of this visit, in which he finds so much to admire in the material advancement of the people, and in their social habits and demeanor, will be artfully used as the grounds of the continued exclusion of the Senators and Representatives of Georgia from Congress. He will have seen something, or heard something while there which will confirm the disloyalty of the people. Their kindness

and attention will be used as the instruments of their further punishment.

The best evidence of Mrs. Southworth's power and versatility as a writer is that her rapid publications of new works are received by the reading public with increased favor. No female writer in the world—surely none in America of the present day—possesses more power of thought or more fertility of resources. She never wearyes her readers with repetitions of plot and action, nor permits her story to drag with uninteresting detail.

"The Prince of Darkness" is a sparkling creation of this favorite author's imagination. Fully up to her standard it will necessarily find favor with her admirers.

Popper the Question; or the Bell of the Ball Room, by Mrs. Gordon Smythers, Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Mrs. Smythers has won great reputation by her lively and fascinating portrayals of fashionable life. Faithful and spirited in her representations and deeply interesting in her plots, she has contributed some of the most popular pictures of English fashionable society.

"Popping the Question" is one of the very best novels of the kind with which we have met. Brilliant and vivacious, it presents a faithful and pleasing picture of the social circle. A student of the female heart, the author finds in its faults, its foibles and its excellencies, interwoven with exciting and brilliant fiction, the material of the present most beautiful story.

Lure or the Young Pilot of the Belle Grele; or, The Snow Bird—by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz—Philadelphia. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The "Petersons" are now publishing a new and beautiful edition of the complete works of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, to be issued complete in twelve large duodecimo volumes, of which these two are numbers one and three of the series.

We are glad to know that a standard edition of the works of Mrs. Hentz is to be published. There is a naturalness and morality about her novels of Southern life which render them both useful and pleasant.

We predict that this series will prove to be the most popular ever issued in this country. Mrs. Hentz has thousands of admirers, especially in the South, who will doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity to add this uniform edition of her works to their family libraries.

Mr. P. Hoisington has all the new publications of the "Petersons" for sale.

No publishers in this country are more awake to meet the demands of the public. They are adding every day to their list of publications, and keep fully up with the novelties of the season.

We trust the attempt will be made.

The following extract from the Columbia (S. C.) *Phoenix* will afford those at the North, who are disposed to do us justice, some idea of the difficulties Southern planters have to contend with in their efforts to preserve friendly relations with the blacks:

In many portions of the State a state of affairs exists that does not promise much for next year Governor Scott's incendiary proclamations and the speeches of Radical demagogues are doing their work, and we shall deem the State fortunate if it escapes scenes of violence that go beyond mere individual affrays. It becomes our duty to caution the mulattoes—official and unofficial—against their mad suggestions.

We learn that in Abbeville especially, excitement exists. On last Saturday we

were told that Mr. Hoge addressed a large crowd of colored men in Abbeville, and advised them not to work for the whites unless they received as wages half they made and their weekly rations. This, it is said, made them wild. They overran Abbeville Court House for two days, and on Monday over one hundred of these excited colored persons, accompanied Hoge and Guiford to Hodge's depot, where they met quite a reinforcement, and called on Guiford for a speech. He gave them a few words, and in conclusion said, "Within three feet of where I stand, the noble Randolph was killed, and his death should not be avenged by you." Much other incendiary language was used, but this excited crowd, Guiford then came to this city, and the negroes returned to the Court House, where they held a meeting, and it is said, arranged a programme of violence.

This is the information which comes to us from a reliable source.

Now, we would ask this question of the people of the North: Suppose a South Carolinian should go to Massachusetts and make it his business to collect together the factory operatives in public meetings and harangue them after this fashion, how long would the people of Massachusetts stand it? If they rose in rebellion against such a mischievous interloper and drove him from the State, how many Massachusetts Radicals would complain of having been parties to a fraud upon the people of the State.

Be the complicity of Messrs. Sweet and Heaton true or not, we at least have the confession of a leading Radical member of the Constitutional Convention, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to draft the Legislative Department of the Constitution, and on account of his eminent legal abilities displayed in that body, and as a member of the Code Commission, and for other acceptable services rendered to his party, rewarded with a Judgeship, that the article in regard to the tenure of office of the members of the present General Assembly was framed for the express purpose of defrauding the people and legalizing the intended usurpation by the Legislature. Was a State ever before cursed with such wicked and depraved rulers? Was Government ever more of a mockery than have bad men rendered ours? The conversation of Judge Tourgee was upon the cars, but he was nevertheless a judicial officer of the State, fully cognizant of the facts of which he spoke, and it will not do to pass it over in silence.

While we have never believed that the Constitution conferred the power upon the members of the Legislature to continue in office beyond August, 1870, we have always been surprised at the awkward and disingenuous language of that particular clause upon which a claim of a four years term has been advanced.

In the duplicity acknowledged by Judge Tourgee we have the solution, sufficient at least to account for it, and therefore going far to corroborate his voluntary testimony. By all means let me have his affidavit upon the subject before some proper tribunal. The people ought to know how far this Judge has spoken truly. Senator Sweet and Mr. Heaton, especially, should demand an investigation.

Contract of the currency and resumption of specie payments will form one of the most important features of domestic legislation.

The return to specie payments may seem, and doubtless is, desirable, but the difficulties attending it will be to the immediate prosperity of the West and South.

The agriculturalists of the country are in no condition now to undergo even a temporary contraction of the currency, and we look to see the representations from the West and South fighting all measures looking to this end at every point.

The commercial centres of the North desire greatly a return to a reliable and stable currency, but it cannot now be accomplished only by so much suffering in other parts of the Union that business there will languish more on this account from the fluctuations in their money markets.

We hope to see the whole country soon in a condition that specie payments can be resumed with advantage.

It is not to be supposed that jaundiced

politicians, whose war upon the South began only after the surrender of our armies, have ceased their hostilities. By no means.

Bills are being prepared and will be presented early in the session looking to still further legislation upon "reconstruction."

Virginia's admission is to be opposed;

the Supreme Court is to be still further shorn of its power and independence.

It must be deprived of all power to review the political decisions of Congress.

And Forney returns from Macon,

not yet entirely recovered from the welcome and cheer extended to him by Georgians, and "twice daily" beseeches Congress to upset the Government of that State and put a Legislature in power in harmony with its Radical Governor.

We expect the occasion of this visit, in which he finds so much to admire in the material advancement of the people, and in their social habits and demeanor, will be artfully used as the grounds of the continued exclusion of the Senators and Representatives of Georgia from Congress. He will have seen something, or heard something while there which will confirm the disloyalty of the people. Their kindness

and attention will be used as the instruments of their further punishment.

The best evidence of Mrs. Southworth's power and versatility as a writer is that her rapid publications of new works are received by the reading public with increased favor.

Popper the Question; or the Bell of the Ball Room, by Mrs. Gordon Smythers, Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Mrs. Smythers has won great reputation by her lively and fascinating portrayals of fashionable life. Faithful and spirited in her representations and deeply interesting in her plots, she has contributed some of the most popular pictures of English fashionable society.

"Popping the Question" is one of the very best novels of the kind with which we have met.

Lure or the Young Pilot of the Belle Grele; or, The Snow Bird—by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz—Philadelphia. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The "Petersons" are now publishing a new and beautiful edition of the complete works of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, to be issued complete in twelve large duodecimo volumes, of which these two are numbers one and three of the series.

We are glad to know that a standard edition of the works of Mrs. Hentz is to be published.

Mr. P. Hoisington has all the new publications of the "Petersons" for sale.

No publishers in this country are more awake to meet the demands of the public. They are adding every day to their list of publications, and keep fully up with the novelties of the season.

We trust the attempt will be made.

The following extract from the Columbia (S. C.) *Phoenix* will afford those at the North, who are disposed to do us justice, some idea of the difficulties Southern planters have to contend with in their efforts to preserve friendly relations with the blacks:

In many portions of the State a state of affairs exists that does not promise much for next year Governor Scott's incendiary proclamations and the speeches of Radical demagogues are doing their work, and we shall deem the State fortunate if it escapes scenes of violence that go beyond mere individual affrays. It becomes our duty to caution the mulattoes—official and unofficial—against their mad suggestions.

We learn that in Abbeville especially, excitement exists. On last Saturday we

were told that Mr. Hoge addressed a large crowd of colored men in Abbeville, and advised them not to work for the whites unless they received as wages half they made and their weekly rations. This, it is said, made them wild. They overran Abbeville Court House for two days, and on Monday over one hundred of these excited colored persons, accompanied Hoge and Guiford to Hodge's depot, where they met quite a reinforcement, and called on Guiford for a speech. He gave them a few